posse comitatus; also to report on the legality of Slavery in the Territories, and on the progrety of paying the c'aimants in the Amistad case, as recommended by the President; also to report whether any, and if so, what further legislation is necessary to secure a prompt, faithful, and efficient execution of the article of the Constitution in reference to the rendition of fagitives from justice; also instructing the Committee to report a bill providing that no contestant for a seat in the House shall be paid a sa'ary, or other compensation, unless successful in the contest, and admitted to a reat.

tion, unless successful in the contest, and admitted to a seat.

Mr. HICKMAN reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Inverior for a statement of the accounts of Mr. Fine, late United States Marshal for Illinois, and for information as to whether he has been at any time a defaulter.

Mr. HICKMAN reported a bill to authorize the District Judges of the United States to go cut of their Districts in certain cases. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DUELL (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, giving a construction to the second section of the act of February, 1858, "to continue half-"pay to certain windows and orphans," so as to give pensions to all widows therein provided for from the 4th March, 1848, without reference to the time of marriage.

riage.

Mr. NELSON (S. Am., Tenn.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, the substance of which is:

#Thereas, Polygamy is sought to be justified as a religious right by the inhabitants of one of the Territories, and as the privilege of self-government requires or sanctions such an abomi-

Be if enoted. That such provision or law in the State called Be if enoted. That such provision or law in the State called Besert, or Utah, be declared null and void; and that persons guilty of priygamy be fined \$500, and imprisoned not less than two, nor more than two years.

Mr. NELSON moved that the bill be put on its passage, being instructed to do so by the Committee.

Mr. HOUSJON (Dem., Ala.) was opposed to the

and moved to table it.

fr HAMILTON (Dem, Texas) said the delegate

from Utah, who was not present, was entitled to be heard as a matter of justice. Hence there should be Mr. COVODE (Rep., Pa.) reminded the gentleman

Mr. UOVODE (Rep., Pa.) reminded the gentleman that the delegate was on the floor.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration of the morning bour.

The bill and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOUSTON saw no use to print them, as gentlemen seemed disposed to gag the bill through.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Onio), a resolution was adopted limiting general debate to ten minutes on the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Dem., Ga.) had objected to this restriction on the freedom of discussion. There was not time to debate some of the important provisions of that bill, one of which is an appropriation of \$40,000 for the suppression of the African slave-trade. If it was for the purpose of executing the existing 'sw, the amount is inadequate. Attempts had been made to violate the law in Georgia, and vessels fitted out. If it is the intention of the House to upbeen made to violate the law in Georgia, and Vesselfitted out. If it is the intention of the House to uphold the law of the land, the President is entitled to use a sufficient amount with that view.

The House resulved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Consular and

Diplomatic bill. Mr. MaRAE (Dem., Miss) asked Mr. Sherman

Mr. McKAE (Dem., mas) asked Mr. Saedman what the appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the suppression of the African slave-trade was based. Mr. SHERMAN replied it was submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the general estimates. Mr. McKAE asked whether Mr. Sherman knew how

many alayers were out?

Mr. SHERMAN referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, he presumed, had some data.

Mr. McRAE remarked that Mr. Sherman ought to know, and also whether slavers have gone out from some Northern cities

Mr. BONHAM (Dem., S. C.) maintained that it had

not been unusual to include such an appropriation in
the estimates. There were several instances only.
Mr. SHERMAN referred to the fact that such appropriations had been repeatedly made.
Mr. JONES (Dem., Ga.) offered a proviso, that no

Mr. JONES (Bem., Ga.) othered a provise, that no rart of the amount be paid for the support and education of the Africaus captured in the Echo, and that the sum be applied for the faithful execution of the law providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves. There was just as much necessity for voting money for carrying out the fugitive slave law, as for the suppression of the African slave-trade, or the education and support of cartinged Africans. port of captured Africans.

Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Texas) did not understand

message of the President.
Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem., Miss.) said, by the eighth Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem., Miss.) said, by the eighth article of the Ashburton treaty, we are required to keep a squadron to suppress the African slave-trade, and this coets nearly a million annually. Without any reason being assigned, the House were now asked to vote forty thousand dollars more. But the slave-trade was not suppressed, and never would be till there was a check to Yankee energy and cupidity. It could be shown that no Southern vessels are engaged in the trade, but that Northern vessels are inted out at Northern posts, and manned by Northern men.

Mr. JONES'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD (S. Am., Tenn.) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating \$120,000 for completing the survey of the boundary between the British Possessions and Washington Territory.

The bill was laid aside, and that making appropriation for the support of the Indian Department, taken up.

mp.
Mr. CURRY (Ala., Dem) addressed the Committee on the Slavery question. It had been truly said that it is necessary for each generation to discuss anew the great problems of the world, and scarcely a speech had been made or an essay written upon the subject of Slavery, within the last ten years, in which the opinions of the fathers of the Republic were not introduced. But of the fathers of the Kepublic were not introduced. But those opinions were, after all, but speculations, and actual results afforded a safer standard of judgment. Beside, the times had changed since this not yet fairly tested experiment of self-government was inaugurated. Then there were government was inaugurated. Then there were exported, while now there were 4,000,000 of clotten said the cutton crup of last season amounted to wear bot 500,000 elaves, and scarcely a pound of cotton exported, while now there were 4,000,000 of slaves, and the cotton crop of lust season amounted to nearly 4,250,000 bales. African Slavery was now a great social, political, industrial, and humanitarian fact. Itse the f production was "king"—building Northern workshops, driving Northern machinery, feeding Northern laborers, and clothing the entire population. These results were wholly unanticipated by the good men who were so industriously paraded as clouds of witnesses against the institution of Slavery. Slavery had altered, and men's opinions had altered since their day. Slavery was now a matter of too prodigious consequence to be treated as an idle thing, contributing, as it does so abundantly to the interests of civilization and humanity. The South reasonably demanded its extension and protection, and were sensitive to the threat to surround it with a cordon of free territory that, like a serpent in the fire, it might sting itself to death. The North demanded expansion, and even free homes to induce the superabundant population to emigrate; and only within a day or two had been presented the remarkable spectacle of a most a strictly sectional vote on the passage of the Homestead hill—only one Northern man voting against it, and one Southern man voting against it, and one Southern man voting for it. This outlet is demanded to get rid of the irrepressible conflict between labor and capital, which was beginning to be seen in the recent strakes in New-Empland. The South also demanded expansion, and pressible conflict between labor and capital, which was beginning to be seen in the recent strikes in New-England. The South also demanded expansion, and to refuse it would be either cruel malevolence, or a to refuse it would be either cruel malevolence, or a rignificant concession that her system is not subject to the same evils which afflict and endanger different systems. The right and liberty of expansion must not be gainsayed or resisted, for they legislated for the future. A decade or a century might be but a span in a nation's life, and he was a poor statesman, or a worse philanthropist, who would do nothing for posterity because posterity has done nothing for him. To keep Slavery circumscribed would inevitably result in rendering emancipation certain, or nothing for him. To keep Slavery circumscribed would inevitably result in rendering emancipation certain, or slave labor unprofitable, and the extinction of the white race probable. The conversion of the South into another San Doningo, would be, under that policy, only a question of time. Hence, with the South, the struggle for expansion was a struggle for life, and the necessity of growth must find its developments, if possible, within the limits of the Union. Mr. Webster, who was ostracised for not keeping pace with the precipitate tread of Anti-Slaveryism, said, in 1847, "We should use every occasion which "offers to oppose the extension of Slavery." And in 1848, he said "I shall oppose its extension at pace with the precipitate tread of Anti-Slaverylam, said, in 1847, "We should use every occasion which "offers to oppose the extension of Slavery." And in 1848 he said, "I shall oppose its extension at all times, in all places, under all circum stances, even against all inducements, against all combination of great interests, against all compromates. And the Republican party, to-day so powerful and so well disciplined, harmonizes solely in its advocacy of this controlling and overmastering doctrine. All territory outside of the limits of the sovereign States, belonging to the United States, was common property, and each of the States had an equal right in and to it. The Federal Government acquired it for the common benefit of the States united, and it was held by Congress, as the agent of the people of the States, for their common asc. The universal conviction at the South, although the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Morril), if he understood his speech correctly, the other day, denounced the proposition as odious and abominable, was, that they had the right to emigrate to, and occupy with their slaves, this territory belonging to the United States. Mr. Seward and the Republicans say No; Congress by positive legislation must exclude them. Prominent men, some of whom belong to a more healthy organization than the Republican, say No; the Territorial Legislature may inwfully exclude them. It was only a question about the mode of exclusion which was to be accomplished by either process. In one event they were to be

se destructive of their rights and equality. Last year it was announced and heralded by telegraph that a distinguished candidate for the Precidency would not accept the Charleston nomination if tendered to him unlers this doctrine were avowed. Whether this were true or not, remains to be seen. Certainly the nomination would be an indorasment of the doctrine; the construction of a platform to be carried out in the administration of the Government, and dishonoring to the South and demoralizing to the party succumbing to a practical negation of the right of Southern men to emigrate with the labor to which they are accustomed. If the Southern States were true to themselves they would demand in positive and unequivocal terms the repudiation of this heresy at Charleston. They wanted no Villafranca treaty to be discussed in tedious Zarich Conference, but a manly, honest assertion of principle. Whatever course others might take, Alabama had spoken. Nearly every political convention of all parties in that State, for the last twelve vears, had denounced this doctrine or theory of Popular or Squatter Sovereignty, as applied to the territories. Whatever course others might take, between Alabama and the advocates of this theory there was a great gulf fixed, which the mechanical genius and inventive faculties of the Charleston Convention could never bridge over. The true principle was, that if the matter could go into the Territories, his servant can accompany him; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature had the power to divest him of his title to his property, as the slave property is legisly and Constitutionally there, and no power can invalidate it until a sovereignty interposes. The Constitution extends at once over the domains.

Mr. Curry here quoted from the decision of Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case, and other legal decisione, in support of this view, and denied Slavery was anywhere, as stated in the Harper Magazine article, the creature of local or municipal law, No law was found on the statute book killed by the Congressional garrote; in the other by the more stealthy process of territorial poison. He would endeavor to test both propositions by sound, and, as he thought, unanswerable logic. The doctrine of Congressional exclusion was tersely and frankly expressed in the Platform of the Republican party, which asserted that the Constitution confers upon Congress sufficient power over the Territories for their government, and that it is the right, and the duty of Congress, in consequence of that power, to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Now, all the power this Government possesses, was contained in the grants of the Constitution; and it was necessary, to authorize the exercise of power, not only to show the absence of prohibition, but an affirmative grant, or a necessary and proper implication from such grant. But what clause of the Constitution warranted this inference of supreme power over the Territories. The unsuccessful search of the bird sent out from Noah's ark but typified the efforts to locate the exact clause upon which was based this gigantic claim of sovereignty. Mr. Curtis, in his argument in the Dred Scott case before the Supreme Court, was called on by opposing counsel to point out the exact clause upon which he rested the claim, and he said he would contest upon which was based this gigantic claim of sovereighty. Mr. Curtis, in his argument in the Dred Scott case before the Supreme Court, was called on by opposing counsel to point out the exact clause upon which he rested the claim, and he said he would rely upon the third clause; and in his elaborate and able argument he confined himself wholly to that clause. Mr. Benton, however, who reviewed the matter, and came to the same conclusion as Mr. Curtis, sconfully repudiated that idea, and said that the Territorics, as political entities, are never mentioned once in the Constitution; that the Territories, as common property, assimilate to other property as land or as a thing to be disposed of. Most usually, however, the advocates of this power, agreed with Mr. Curtis, as the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Governor Corwin) asserted that this power of Congress over the Territories is derived from the clause giving Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories or other property of the United States. This clause was adopted in the Convention, without debate, and at the demand of the South. It was called for by the necessities of an exhausted treasury and impoverished finances, which it was proposed to relieve by the sales of the public lands. It was little imagined then that there was lurking under this apparently innocent phraseology a supremacy in Congress over the Territories nearly equal to that claimed by the British Parliament over the Colonies, and that Congress, when it exerercised jurisdiction over the public property, could launch out upon the shoreless and starless sea of discretion, determining the rights of inhabitants, and disfranchising whole communities of their property and rights. From this assertion of a sovereign power, arises the Republican doctrine of a claim to control the social and domestic institutions of the States, instructing their members to vote

ern State, authorizing the introduction of Slavery, an if positive precept were necessary, the tenure by which they held their slaves was uncertain and ille gal. A citizen of a Southern State, or a slaveholding county, like Caba or Brazil, could pass with impunity the Topicare. county, like Cuba or Brazil, could pass with impunity into the Territory of any country where, by law, Slavery is is not prohibited. The law of nations protects the master in transitu, and enforces the law of domicil for that protection, if it is not sgainst the public policy or the essential interest of the community. Hence the law of nations recognizes the relation, and permits no interference with the rights of the master. So, too, the slaveholder could carry his property into a Territory of the United States, and have it protected there. This had been controverted by Northern men, but others had recognized the principle. It had been stated on that floor, over and over again, that there never was any law authorizing the

earry his property into a Territory of the United States, and have it protected there. This had been controverted by Northern men, but others had recognized the principle. It had been stated on that floor, over and over again, that there never was any law authorizing the introduction of Slavery into the British Colonies, and the case of Georgia was not an exception. He quoted the opinions of Joshua R. Giddings, as expressed in his resolution in the celebrated Creole case, in 1842, that Slavery, being an abridgement of the natural rights of man, could exist only by positive law. Senator Sumner, too, took as a text of one of his inflammatory harangues "Freedom national; Slavery ecctionsl;" and the Republican Party had incorporated it into their platform. The latest indorsement of this doctrine was that of the Illinois Democracy. who in their recent State Convention ascerted by resolution that Slavery exists in a Territory, not deriving its validity from the Constitution of the United States, but as a mere municipal institution, existing in the Territory under the laws thereof. The same might be said of Slavery in a State. As this was the first intelligence of a Democratic Convention having adopted this doctrine, he would set it down as a second branch of the parental stock of Squatter Sovereignty. If Slavery required positive law for its introduction, then Slave property could not be held in a Territory, and it was superfluous to talk about Wilmot Provisoes and Congressional prohibitions. Under this doctrine of the Illinois Democracy Slavery could not get there at all, and thus the South was practically and forever excluded from the occupancy of a common Territory. The Convention only adopted the suggration of Judge Douglas, in his reply to Judge Black in the Harper article.

Mr. Curry referred to the decision of Judge Story, in the case of Prigg agd. Pennsylvania, contending that it was out of the record, and was induced by the Judge's strong anti-Slavery predictions, as had been shown in his biography lately pu the States, and hence the action of the Republican Legislatures of Ohio, Vermont, Connecticut and other States, instructing their members to vote against the admission of new Slave States, thus concurring in the recommendation of the famous Hartford Convention, to curtail the slave power by defeating the admission of new Slave States into the Union. In this clause, territory or other property was the subject of grants. The power given was to make preceding rules and reconstitutes respecting the public needful rules and regulations respecting the public property. The most simple analysis of the phraseproperty. The most simple analysis of the phrase-ology showed that territory was spoken of as one of the kinds of property. If the power were general and absolutely unlimited, then that other clause in the Constitution, giving exclusive legisla-tive authority over the seat of Government, and over places purchased for dock-yards, magazines, &c.,

ciaise in the Constants, and any cive authority over the seat of Government, and over places purchased for dock-yards, magazines, &c., was entirely unnecessary, as power more generally comprehensive had been granted elsewhere. If this construction were correct, if Congress possessed this unlimited power, and thereby substantive authority for civil government, then the conclusion seemed unavoidable that Congress must exclude Slavery from every foot of the public demain, whether in Kansas or Alabama, in Territorice, or States. The power given to make needful rules and regulations for the territory or other property, applied as well to States as to the uninhabited wilderness. From this clause Congress derived power to dispose of public lands elsewhere. He might refer to the decision of the Supreme Court on this subject as being conclusive, particularly as against the Kepublican party. He desired, however, just in this connection, and briefly, to state that he did not regard the Supreme Court as the ultimate arbiter in a decision of all political questions. He would incorporate in his remarks the opinion of Mr. Madison defining the position, power and authority of the Supreme Court. It would be interesting also to trace the analogy between this Republican doctrine of sovereign power, derived from the power to dispose of the public lands, and ancient feudalism, because the recemblance or analogy was exact and strict. Both theories blended sovereignty with property, and from the power to sell lands derived the power to enact laws and control the inhabitants. But he had no time to discuss that question. He came now to the second mode of excluding the South from the Territories, and prohibiting the extension of Slavery: the assumed power of the Territorial Legislature to control this question. This theory was of recent birth. It was variously explained and limited, sometimes not without confusion of ideas—yet its friends spoke of it as if, like some newly-discovered quack medicine, it were a universal catholicon for th

friends spoke of it as if, like some newly-discovered quack medicine, it were a universal catholicon for the ills the body politic is heir to. It was an erroneous opinion that this mode of exclusion was advocated solely by a wing of the Democratic party at the North, because, whatever might be the paper theory of the Republican party, there had been for twenty years no instance where the mode could be practically applied that the Republicans had not sought to apply it. In Nebraska, Iowa, and probably some other Northern States; he understood, too, that the Republicans had lately made it one of their cardinal doctrines. Formerly, Territorial Governtrines. Former in the Territories, and in the wilderness where Government is unorganized; and to deny and refuse it was to deny her equality in the republic, and fail to fulfill one of the great purposes for which the Government was instituted. It had been urged that this claim interfered with the doctrine of non-intervention as proclaimed in the Cincinnati Platform. He might say granted, and what then? But it was not true, and the application of the doctrines of that platform as applicable to the Territory demonstrated, without further argument, is bad logic. Not a line in the legislation of 1850, in relation to Kansas and Nebraska or in the Cincinnati Platform itself could be tortured into a retinquishment by the South of the right of protection. The South held that non-intervention was a pledge that Government would obtain from hostile acts toward Slavery or ments were the creatures of Congress, limited in their powers as having no sovereignty, wholly subordinate to the creative power by which their action was revisable. A single act of Gongress could sweep out of existence this whole Territorial code. Thus limited, it must necessarily conform to the laws of its being, and neither by direction nor indirection could it transcend the laws of its Federal creator. Recently, however, the Territory was regarded as common property only, if at all, until a Territorial Government is organized, when, by some hocus pocus or leverdemain, it becomes quasi or absolute sovereignlegerdemain, it becomes quasi or absolute sovereign-ty, invested with the indefeasible title of self-governty, invested with the indereasing that of sen-govern-ment, and, according to the most prominent advocate of this new dogma, a Territory may, by non-action or unfriendly legislation, exclude Slavery. This power was variously derived from the inherent power of that non-intervention was a pledge that Government would obtain from hostile acts toward Slavery or doubtful legislation in that regard. But this doctrine of non-intervention was held by some a shallow device and really meant that Government was to kill Slavery by ignoring it and refusing to afford it any protection; relinquishing the duties of the Government and abandening the equality of States in the confederacy. Thus non-intervention meant aggressive action against the South, and discrimination adverse to Slavery. If the Government would not protect the South against unfriendly legislation, would not carry the claim of the slaveholder for redress to the proper tribunals, the slaveholder must establish tribunals that would. If the Fugitive Slave Law was not to be returned to the master, the slaveholder must unfriendly legislation, exclude Slavery. This power was variously derived from the inherent power of seif-government existing in every community, and from the Kansas bill, as indorsed by the Cincinnati platform. To the first derivation of power, he would only reply that it was in entire consistency with the first great experiment of Squatter Sovereignty. The admission of California, under circumstances, in his humble judgment, of the most paipable fraud ever perpetrated on a people pretending to be free. To the second source of power as derived from the Kansas bill, he replied, if it were found there, the South was most miserably duped in that famous measure for silencing agitation. Whatever the purpose of the author, and he says in his contribution to Harper that it was to remove everything from the way of the free exercis of popular sovereignly, it was supported in the South as a safeguard against unfriendly legislation by making legislation subject to the Constitution, and providing an appeal to the Federal Courts in all cases where slave property was involved. If they were mistaken in this power to evelude Slavery by unfriendly have an army and havy to guard his coast and most common property of the Union, and participate in its common benefits, it ought to be excepted from Texas and military contribution. Protection was the price paid by Government for the support of its citizens. He could conceive of no disgrace more bitter, no degredation deeper than the denial of their right of protection, accompanied by a simultaneous demand for the means of maintenance of the Government. As a loyal son of the South, he would beseech her not again to cemmit the fatal mistake of yielding to party necessity what is essential to future safety, and not to concede any principle apparently abstract and impractical, which, in the hands of her foes, may prove a potent engine of destruction. It was said by Pitt, in the debate on the Fast India bill, that good principles may sleep, but had ones never; and when had principles are once established, men are always found to give them effect. What was the Democratic party for—the spoils and patronage? or for

riding an appeal to the Federal Courts in all cases where slave property was involved. If they were mistaken in this power to exclude Slavery by unfriendly legislation, if this Squatter Sovereignty was covered up in ambiguous language in the bill, it was a refined imitation of that barborious tyrant who fed his prisoners with salted food till they cried eagerly for drink, and then let down an empty cup and suffered them to die of thirst. A territorial was a provisional Government, temporary in character, and it was idle to pretend that it could usurp authority not conferred by the act of organization, or use power beyond the constitutional powers derived from its creator. Any argument drawn from its supposed analogy between such Governments and the American colonies was wholly imperfect and illusory, as most analogical reasoning was. According to the British theory, the power of Parliament was unlimited, and no American statesman had claimed that power over the Territories. The colonial condition was permanent. Canada was a colony

claimed that power over the Territories. The co-lonial condition was permanent. Canada was a colony 100 years ago, and is a colony still. Territorial Gov-ernments were temporary. The colonies relied upon their charters as security for freedom, and if these were violated, they could only make good their claim to free-dom, by the bloody arbitrament of the sword. Territo-ries were held in pupilage and training till prepared to take rank and condition with sister confederate sovereignties if an organized territory were supreme in its power: if it could during its pupilage deterin its power; if it could during its pupilage deter-mine absolutely its future social condition, it could decide what shall and what shall not be property; could by unfriendly legislation exclude Slavery,

could by unfriendly legislation exclude Slavery, then it was gross tyranny on the part of Congress to refuse to pass the bill introduced the other day for the election of all Territorial officer by the people. They should bow to their power and take the consequences of Squatter Sovereignty. Let them appoint no more Governors nor Judges, nor claim the right to repeal an organic act, and transfer the inhabitants to a different jurisdiction. If the Territory could exercise supremacy, then we had no right to interfere with Utah. States were constrained by fundamental laws of their own imposing. They had executive, legislative and judicial power, strictly defined; ed; but in a Territory a majority was absolute, save as restrained by the Federal compacts. There Government might become deepotic and anarchical, and commit outrages shocking to moral sense and revolting to public decency. A doctrine leading to such a

commit outrages shocking to moral sensing to such a ing to public decency. A doctrine leading to such a conclusion was a sad commentary upon the necessity of adhering to the old-established land marks. Every Southern State hed repudiated Squatter Sovereignty

them and their actions.

Mr. VANCE (S. Am., N. C.) justified Southern Slavery. It was the best condition for the master and slave. He did not believe Gcd would otherwise direct, that what is best should not also be right.

Mr. LEACH (Rep., Mich.) argued that the Administration Democrats from the Free States are Pro-Slavery in sentiment. Outside the Democratic party no body was found so low and destitute of the feelings of humanity as to engage in the detestable business of hunting the panting fugitive. The President and the Democrats in Congress sanction Disunion as well as Sisvery. Slavery.

Mr. KILLINGER (Rep., Pa.) condemned the Democratic party tactice, and atterance of Disunion sentiments.

Pacing a onlogium on the patrictism of

in the Territories, and in the wilderness where Govern

not to be returned to the master, the slaveholder must have an army and navy to guard his coast and fron-tier. If the South was not entitled to share in the

found to give them effect. What was the Democratic party for—the spoils and patronage? or for
principle? To win a victory, bare, fruitless and bitter? Victory would be full of mischief, unless accompanied by practical results for principle. A
party to be permanently successful must be
animated by good faith, and vitalized by principle—
must embody impartial truth. Its principles must
not be exceptional maxims, nor conventional terms
to be laid saide when the occasion passes away. In
conclusion he would repel with scorn the imputa-

to be into a low would repel with scorn the imputa-tion made by Senator Douglas at Chicago, and by many others at the North, that the Administration and the

others at the North, that the Administration and the Democratic party, in supporting the application of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution were seeking to force a constitution upon an unwilling people. He defined the Lecompton policy of the Administration as just and proper, and thought it would be toe entire a surrender of personal manhood to demand of the South, at this time, support for the highest office in the world, for one who had so villified and denounced them and their setions.

Pennsylvania, he argued that a protective policy is the life-blood of the body police. He advocated the establishment of a National Foundary in his District.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) obtained permission to protect a reach.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

New-Hampshire Election. CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 14, 1860. Returns from 186 towns give Goodwin, 34,557 Cate, 29,416. Forty towns yet to hear from. Good-

win's majority will reach about 5,900.

One hundred and sixty-two towns foot up: Goodwin (Rep.), 30,253; Cate (Dem.), 25,627. The Republicans eve elected 171 members of the Legislature, and the Democrats 80.

Maryland Politics.

The Third Congressional District elected delegates to-day to the Charleston Convention unpledged, but understood to be in favor of Douglas. The resolutions

Georgia Democratic State Conven-

MILLEDGYILLE, Wedresday, March 14, 1860.
The Democratic State Convention is now in session here. Forty counties are unrepresented. Harmony prevails. Howell Cobb of Houston is the temporary Chairman.

The New-Jersey Chancellorship.
TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday. March 14, 1860.
Henry W. Green was to-day confirmed as Chancelor. The appointment is for seven years.

Death of the Hon. Lewis C. Levin. PHILADELIPHIA, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.
The Hor. Lewis C. Levin ded this morning. He was formerly a member of Congress, and was a well-known Native American.

Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

Long arguments have been had before the Committee on the subject of cheap ferriage to Brooklyn.

Alderman Dayton of Brooklyn presents to the Committee a memorial asking the passage of the one cent ferriage act, on the ground that this rate is a sufficient inducement to capitalists to run ferries to that city, at a good profit, and that the present rates are oppressive and burdensome on the industrious poor, who are obliged to pass over the ferries from two to six times daily. The memorial is signed by over 5,000 genuine signatures, while others are in circulation.

Fire at Bellows Falls, Vt. A serious fire occurred here this morning, destroying the Bellows Falls Hotel, a building owned by Ezra Kimball, and occupied for a post-office and printing-office, and for ceveral other purpores; also, a number of buildings adjoining. Loss \$40,000.

List of Officers of the Hungarian. MONTREAL, C. W., Wednesday, March 14, 1859.
The following is a correct list of the officers who sailed on the last voyage of the lost Canadian steamer'ip Hungarian: Thomas Jones, commander: Mr. Hovdie, first officer; Mr. Allan, second officer; Mr. I'caler, third officer: Mr. Kane, fourth officer.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.
The steamer Star of the West has arrived here from Havana, with dates of the 11th inst., and \$142,000 in

Havana, with dates of the 11th inst., and \$142,000 in specie.

Her news is unimportant.

The Mercury's correspondent, at Havana, says that John Peterson, mate of the bark Henry Warrens, of Bath, Me., was killed on board the vessel by a sailor, on the 6th inst. Don Jose Magerro, a wealthy Spanish merchant died on the 5th.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. had been received at Havana, which stated that Miramon was within a few miles march of Vera Cruz, and that he had no fears of being able to conquer the city.

It was reported that Lord Russell had proposed to the contending parties in Mexico an armistice of several months, to enable a Mexican Congress to arrange matters.

eral months, to enable a Mexican Congress to arrange matters.

It was rumored that the Captain-General of Cuba bad tendered his resignation to the Home Government. Yucatan dates of the 3d inst. are received but the news is unimportont. The Governor had defeated the Indians, and the troops then voluntarily disbanded.

Key West advices of the 10th inst., say that the brig Mary Staples, from New-York for Apalachicola, arrived there on the 6th inst. in distress, but that she would soon be in readiness to depart again.

Fatal Accident.

New-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.
The gas-ometer connected with the St. Charles Hotel gas-works, exploded to-day, setting fire to the building. The building was saved, but two men were burned to death.

Fire.

EUFALA, Ala., Friday, March 9, 1860.

A fire to-day destroyed the establishments of Cory & Barrington and Fern & Lewis, carriage manufacturers, and W. M. Flournoy's carriage repository, beside there of several other firms in the lewelry, the state of several other firms in the lewelry, the several other firms in the lewelry of harness, and furniture business. Loss \$40,

Races.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

In the three mile race here to-day, Planet won in taight heats. Time—5:434 and 5:402. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, March 14, 1860. The Proxy bill for the benefit of Benevolent Societies was, by unanimous consent, reported complete. Several amendments were made, as suggested by Dr. Brigham on the part of the American Bible Society, and the Rev. Dr. Terry on the part of the Missionary et of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who were reard before the Committee on Tuesday afternoon.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. POND reported, for the consideration of the House the bill to amend the act to authorize a railroad on Broadway and other streets of Brooklyn. BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide sgainst unsafe buildings.
To give the Mayor and corporation of New-York the egulation of the sale of intoxicating drinks in that

To incorporate the New-York Metropolitan Ice

To incorporate the New-York Metropolitan Ice Company.

To punish as bribery any attempt to control votes in the Legislature by promising vetes on other subjects. The Personal Liberty bill was taken up.

Mr. CALLICOT spoke at length against the bill, urging obedience to the laws of the Union and the observance of the requirements of the Constitution as the duty of all citizens of the United States, North and South, and showing how the bills were in fact State rebellion against the Feberal Constitution and laws.

Mr. H. SMITH replied in a stirring speech in favor freedom and against making New-York a slave hunting-ground.

The House reassembled at 4 o'clock.

The report of the institution of the blind was pre-

The Controller reported that the gross amount of duties received from the auction sale of foreign goods in New-York since 1817, was \$6,848,021 45.

m New-York since 1817, was \$0,043,021 4.5.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Cab
Company; to tax non-resident vendors of merchandise
in New-York.

The New-York German Leiderkranz bill, and the
bill relating to certain assessments in Brooklyn, were
ordered to a third reading.

Mr. TUCKER reported the New-York Annual Tax
bill for city purposes. The following amounts are

Mr. TUCKER reported the New Fork Ambar and bill for city purposes. The following amounts are added: Police Telegraph, \$9,000; Cleaning public offices, \$7,000; Expenses of the Special Council Com-mittee on Police, \$3,000; Coenties recf, \$20,000; total, \$39,000. Sums subtracted: Lands and Places, \$1,000; Roads and Avenues, \$10,000. Appropriations for street-cleaning and making and repairing roads are to apply to any contracts made by the Common Council for a term not exceeding five years, which contracts are authorized by the act. The Counsel for the Corporation is empowered to take sole charge of all pro-ceedings or claims against the Corporation, and all ac-tions in which the Corporation is a party are declared void, unless conducted in his name or with his consent. The Controller is directed to pay all the judgments

The Controller is directed to pay all the judgments heretofore recovered against the Corporation to which an appeal is not taken by the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. HUBBELL introduced a bill to appoint Thomas Nelson of Peekskill, referre for the settlement of all claims for damages by the falling of the New-York City Arrenal, and to extend the provisions of the act of 1859 for the completion of said arsenal.

Mr. DURYEA introduced a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Land and Legaconegus Company. It incor-

Brocklyn Land and Improvement Company. It incorporates Calvin Burr, John Barter, N. T. Higbee, R. J. Hubbard, Thomas J. Tallmadge, Isaac Skunner, and Henry Ten Eyck, with a capital of \$500,000, with liberty to increase it to \$1,000,000; and gives them the power to purchase land, erect, sell and mortgage buildings. It is a building association under a new name.

Mr. McQUADE introduced a bill to incorporate the

Toad accidents.

Debate on the Personal Liberty bill was then cotineed, and progress reported.

The remainder of the evening session was occupied in debate on the Albeny and Susquehanna Railroad bill. Mesars MATHER, GOVER, SLINGERLAND.

bill. Mesars. MATHER. GOVER, SLINGERLAND, WILEY and JOHNSON spoke in favor of the bill, and Mesars. HASKINS, RICHARDSON, MERRITT and ROBINSON against it.

After a long debate, the 'Albany and Susquehanna bill was amended so as to reduce the tax to one-quarter of one mill, and to strike out the section appropriating one-half of the proceeds of the tax to the reimburrement of towns that have subscribed to the capital stock. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and at 11:15 the House adjourned.

From OurfOwn Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 14, 1860. THE GRIDIRON SMASHED.

The proceedings in the Legislature to-day have be interesting and important. The Gridiron Railroad met with a frightful and fatal accident in the House this morning. It is as dead as Julius Corar. This Gridiron was a brilliant idea in its inception; it was brilliantly carried through the Senate, and brilliantly squelched in the House; and is still brilliant as a wreck; for "it stincks and shines, and shines and stincks, like a rotten

'mackerel by moonlight."

The Personal Liberty bill was the special order for o-day, immediately after the reading of the Journal, but the special order was suspended or postponed for one hour, when Mr. Pond, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported adversely on the aforesaid Gridiron Railroad bill.

The question before the House was on the adoption of the report of the Committee.

The question before the House was on the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Mr. Collicot moved to lay the report on the table, which was negatived, 35 to 59, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Barden. Beebe, Bingham, Briggs, Callicott, D. Clark, J. Clark, Conkling, Cook, Cornelins, Crocker, Darcy, Dorsch, Evans, Finch, Fuller, Jaques, Jennings, Jewett, Kennedy, Kertright, McFadden, McVean, Moulton, A. A. Myers, Newell, Peck, Powai, Richardson, St. Jokn, Searles, Servis, Stilloon, Taber, Vermilye—35.

NAYS—Messrs. B. Allen, O. Allen, Barnett, Bixby, Bowman, Butler, Chittenden, Coonley, Cooper, Couchman, Crane, Decker, Downs, Dwight, Earli, Emerick, Fisher, Flagler, Fulton, Gover, Gray, Barris, Holeomb, Hough, Hubbell, Jakway, Jesfords, Jewell, Keltey, McArthur, McQuade, Mather, Merritt, Marselis, Miller, Milliken Millington, Austin Myras, O'Rourke, Palmer, Payne, Pelion, Plumb, Pond, Robinson, A. Smith, H. Smith, J. M. Smith, Speaker, Taggart, Tucker, Van Horn, Varian, Voorhees, Walsh, Wley, Williams, Woodruff—59.

The question then recurring on agreeing wish the

Smith, J. M. Smith, Speaker, Terrart, Tucker, Van Horn, Varian, Voorhees, Walsh, Wiley, Williams, Woodruff-59.

The question then recurring on agreeing with the Committee in the report, Mr. Van Horn moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the report was adopted or agreed with by the House, by the strong vote of 73 to 19 as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. O. Allen, Arcularius, Barnett, Beebe, Bownan, Briggs, Butler, Chittenden, D. Clark, J. Clark, Coleman, Conkling, Coonley, Cooper, Couchman, Decker, Dorsch, Downs, Dwight, Earl, Emerick, Fisher, Flagler, Fuller, Fulton, Gover, Harris, Holcomb, Hough, Hubbell, Jakway, Januea, Jeffords, Jewell, Jewett, Johnson, R. S. Kelsey, Kennedy, Kortright, Mearthur, McQuade, Mather, Merritt, Mersells, Miller, Milliken, Millington, Austin Myers, A. A. Myers, Newell, Palmer, Payne, Petton, Plumb, Pond, Richardson, Robinson, Searles, Slingerland, A. Smith, H. Smith, J. M. Smith, Speaker, Taber, Tazart, Tucker, Van Horn, Varian, Voorhees, Walsh, Wiley, Williams, Woodruff-73.

NAYS-Messrs. Barden, Callicot, Cook, Cornelius, Crane, Crocker, Culver Evans, Finch, Gray, McFadden, McVesn, Masson, Moulton, Peck, Powell, Rider, Sarris, Stikom-19.

When the name of Mr. Callicot was called, he asked to be excused from voting, but the House refused to excuse him, and he voted No.

Mr. Gover moved to reconsider the vote, which was lost—14 to 80. The following members vo.ing in the affirmative, viz.:

Messrs, Barden, Callicot, Cornelius, Crane, Crocker, Darey,

Inst.—14 to 60. The locations affirmative, viz.:

Messrs. Barden. Callicot, Cornelius, Crane, Crocker, Darcy, Dorsch, Finch, Göbs, Gray, Kennedy, Moulton, Powell, Servis. Republicans in Roman, and Democrats in Italics.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

Republicans in Roman, and Democrats in letters.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY HILL
was taken up after this summary disposal of the Criditor, and was discussed in Committee of the Whole during the session. Mr. Maxson of Allegany made a speech in support of the bill, which was an exceedingly eloquent and cogett argument for Republican principles. He examined and refuted every objection brought against the right of the State to protect its inhabitants from Slavery. His speech is to be published in pamphlet, and should have a wide circulation. Messrs. Smith of Chautanqua, and Barnett of Madison, also spoks with force and ability on the same side. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Callicox and Jones of Kings County. We are to have a session this afternoon for the further consideration of the bill, when Messrs. Arcularius of New-York, and Johnson of Delaware, and perhaps others, will speak.

TOLLING RAILEOADS.

The Assembly bill to levy toils on freight transported over certain railroads came up in the Senate to

The Assembly bill to levy tolls on freight transported over certain railroads came up in the Senate today as a special order, when Mr. Sessions moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee on that subject, with a view to amending it in certain respects, which was lost, 14 to 17 as follows:

YEAS—Messra Abell, Bood, Colein, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant, Hillhouse, Kelly, Lawrence, Manierre, J. M. Murphy, Rotch, Sessions, Spisola.

NATS—Messra, Bell, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Hammond, Ketchsm., Lapham, McGraw, Montgomery, Murree, P.P. Murphy, Prosser, Ransey, Richmond, Robertson, Truman, and Warner. Republicans in Roman; Democras' in Italias.

Mr. Grant moved to amend the clause which provides a penalty of \$10,600 per day for any railroad company which shall fail to comply with the law, by the payment of tolls, so as to give the companies ten days grace, which was carried.

Mr. Sessions moved to amend so that the toils shall be levied for three years only. Messre. Sezsions and Hammond advocated this amendment, and Merzes. Goss and Prosecer opposed it. Mr. Spinola also spoke against the bill.

Pending Mr. Sessions's amendment, the Committee

Pending Mr. Sessions's amendment, the Committee

rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. It was made a special order for to morrow, immedi-

It was made a special order for to morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. The indications are that the bill will pass the Senate; but perhaps with Mr. Sessions's amendment limiting its operation to three years.

CENTRAL FARK.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Villages listened to a lengthy speech by Mr. Strong last evening, in favor of the Assembly bill to provide means for the completion of the Park, to which ex-Commissioner Hogg replied this morning, calling in question the capacity and fitness of the present managers of the Park for their high trusts. He was not opposed to the appropriation of the \$2,500,000 provided for in the bill, but contended that experience had demonstrated that the present managers were not the proper persons to con-

contended that experience had demonstrated that the present managers were not the proper persons to continue the work and disburse the funds. The Committee reported the bill this morning without amendment, and it was subsequently referred back to the same Committee with power to report complete.

The bill to permit members and stockholders in religious and benevolent societies to vote by proxy, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, and the bill subtherizing the Board of Sunervisors of the City and was ordered to a unity reading in the Senate, and the bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to lay a tax for county purposes, and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, was read a third time and passed. ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

The following statement, from the Controller, show

ing the annual amount of gross and net revenue received from the Onondaga Salt Springs from the year
1817 to the present time, will be found interesting:

Gross Net Gross Net Ross

Year.	Receipts.	Receipts.	Year.	Receipts.	Receipts.
1817	#8,489 RE	\$2,926 28	1840	****	#155,961 16
1818	52,680 00	48,784 27		****	130,439 34
1819	46,523 23	44,410 63	1842	****	114,966 99
1820	70,376 61	69,033 67	1843	****	92,123 39
1821		56,548 74	1844 6	146,180 09	108,475 30
1822	60,764 61	57,669 44	1045	132,024 84	100,497 28
1823	165,512 44	100,639 75		75,597 34	56,589.56
1824	102,929 10	97,353 13	1847	32,398 64	1,850 69
1835	98,415 36	89,907 47	1648	43,347 67	17,827 46
1926	111,096 56	91,976 48	1349	51,598 93	21,844 93
1827	140,137 87	118,650 97		44,364 03	15,837 03
1828	143,564 10	142,661 86	1851	45,458 58	15,458 58
1829	162,830 54	131,158 99	1852	47,928 17	13 016 64
1830	186,961 18	167,502 68	1858	52,159 85	
	1246,540 20	122,769 86		54,987 88	
1832	****	179,096 46		57,777 (8)	
1833	****	227,860 05		60,975 82	17,975 82
1834	****	160,784 98			
1885		118,364 92		130,641 63	4,671 16
1336	****	103,208 37			
1337		111,516 89			-
1833	****			,371,181 @	3,494,917 77
1239	****	129,570 11	11		

The receipts from 1831 to 1843, inclusive, are not to be obtained from the Controller's books.

WRONGS OF WOMAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: In your issue of this date (March 14), page 4, last column, I find the following very just and forcible. remarks in regard to a bill now before our State Legislature, to enable married women to control, preserve, and dispose of their own earnings, which earnings no existing law now protects:

"The wife who has property of her own usually knows how to secure and hold it; but the poor, heart-broken wife of a drunk-ard or loafer is not the legal owner of the wages of her day's washing or sawing which she is taking home to her hungry children, but may see it legally confiscated sud, drank up before her eyes by the brute who riots in idleness on her scanty earn-ings." Now, I desire to know whether t'ne bill referred to

proposes, in terms, to protect the married woman whose earnings are derived from boarding-house keep ing, and who is quite as likely 'as any other to see her hard earnings, with which she is compelled to support herself and her children, "legally confiscated and " drank up before her er os by the brute who riots in dilences [and liquor] on her scanty earnings?" As the law now sty ads, if I am not misinformed, the

hyaband can collect of his wife's boarders, and compel the payment to himself of the money accruing from their board; ap/1, of course, can use and sqr.ander it as ly ill at the Delayap House, Albany,

he pleases; while his poor wife and children gomay be and often is the case—ill clad and otherwis provided for: and finally, her rent, and grocery and butcher bills falling in arrear, or left wholly unpaid by her worthless husband, she and her children are turns into the street. This is no fanciful or overdrawn pic

Will you give this communication an insertion; or at st let it suggest as pithy an editorial as the one above

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN CON-VENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. St. Louis, Mo., March 10, 1860. This has been an eventful day for the State of Missouri. For the first time in this State, and I believe the first time in any slave State, a distinctive Republi can State Convention has been holden in this city to-day. The Convention, numbering about 200 from various parts of the State, was organized by the apvarious parts of the State, was organized by the appointment of B. Gratz Brown, esq., so widely known as the talented editor of The Democrat of this city, as President. On taking the chair, he made a brief but energetic and eloquent address, which enunciated with great clearness the doctrines of the Republican party, and was received with warm applause. A Committee on Resolutions and Platform, and a Committee for the appointment of delegates and for a State organization, performed their duties, and you will see that the resolutions are in the best spirit, moderate in tone, but firm, precise, and decided in character.

erate in tone, but firm, precise, and decided in character.

On the subject of Presidential nomination the Convention expressed a preference for the Hon. Edward Bates, and instructed the Delegates to support him while he was before the Convention. This resolution met some opposition from those who wished to leave the delegates unfettered, and who doubted the expediency of his nomination. The opposition came from the Germans, and chiefly from Mr. Pinnee, editor of a German paper in Kansas city, and from Mr. Denzee, editor of The Post of this city. It was said that Mr. Bates had not identified himself with the Republican party, but had voted against Mr. Blair and other Republican candidates in the city, and in favor of Fillmore. Mr. Bates's friends, however, vouched for him as strongly Republican, and as Fillmore avered that, as there was no electoral ticket in Missouri, be had to choose between Fillmore and Buchanan. The opposition were not numerous, and the resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm. The following were the Delegates: At large—F. P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, Fred. Munadley, and J. A. Sitten Distrit, Z. L. Foy, Dr. Bernys, A. Kiekel, Mr. Randolph, W. T. Doane, Chas. Collins, W. B. Branch, G. W. Landon, Mr. Pinnee, J. B. Gardenhire, J. K. Kidd, A. Hamer, Joseph Lindsey, and Thomas C. Fletcher. Taey are instructed to vote as a unit, and they are sound judicious men, not partizan or factious, but earnest practical men, and looking to practical ends.

The Convention also effected a thorough State organization, and if the State shall be faithfully canvassed, it will exhibit a Republican strength not now anticipated. It was strongly claimed by many of the most intelligent members from the interior that, with Mr. Bates, we could carry the State, and that is my opiniom from my best information. At all events, the ball is put in motion in this State, never again to slop, until Free Labor shall be delivered from the tyranny and oppression of Slavery. The warm applause which greeted allusion to the "irrepres On the subject of Presidential nomination the Con

that the great leader of the Republican host has many zealous friends in this State.

The change in the time of holding the National Republican Convention, gives great satisfaction here, and would have suited much better had it been still a month earlier. The political elements in these western States are in violent commotion, and impatient for the time when, with flag unfurled, they can enter the canvass. Nothing like this heated, feverish state of public feeling, so long in advance of a nomination, has ever before, I think, been witnessed.

As if to show the slave despotism in its most revolting and nefarious character, the Legislature have just remacted the Free Negro Law, which was vetoed by the Governor at the last session, and it now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. It not only disfranchises the free negroes, but, unless they leave the State, reduces them to Stavery. This is slave despotiem practically illustrated, and exhibiting its true spirit.

Deserver.

Late Items.—Last night, at a late hour, Officer

Robinson of the Seventeenth Precinct arrested a Ger-man named August Fries for attempting to take the life of Jacob Kerner, because the latter would not or could not pay the sum of \$55 which he owed him. Both met at the saloon No. 176 Ludlow street, when Fries demanded his money. High words ensued, and during the quarrel Fries drew a case knife and attempt ed to rip open his debtor, but was prevented from consummating his purpose by some persons who stood

near. Fries was locked up.

During a falte alarm of fire in the upper part of the ity last night, John Kearn of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 was run over at the corner of Thirteenth street and First avenue, and badly hurt. Officer

Lindsey assisted him home.

A young man named Joseph Brady had his nose biten of last night, about 10 o'clock, in a saloon corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, by an unknown ruffian. Some young people were dancing in the upper part of the place when the ruffian entered the room, but failing to create a disturbance among the party, he repaired to the salcon, and commenced abusing the proprietor. Without cause or provocation he suddenly urned upon Brady, and after beating him to his heart's ontent, bit his nose off. Before assistance could be btained, the ruffian fled to the street and escaped. Officer Lockwood conveyed the injured man to a drug store, where the wound was dressed.

Officer Knight of the Tenth Ward, observing a mau. onn into a Second-avenue Railroad car in the Bowery, last night, with a horse and wagon, and then drive of at a furious rate, pursued and arrested him. The fellow gave his name as Michael Cook, and it subsequently appeared that he had stolen the horse and wagon from the store of Harmon & Subro in Fulton street. The property, valued at \$300, was restored to its owner. Cook was locked up.

Mr. Roberts, doing business at No. 343 Grand street

at 7 o'clock last evening, arrested a woman named Mary McDonald, whom he caught in the act of stealing some glassware from his store. Mary was given in charge of Officer Simpson of the Tenth Ward, and, upon being examined at the Station-House, a rempan of delaine and a roll of lace were found on her person. The delaine was subsequently identified by a shopkeeper in the neigborhood. Mary's predatory incur zions will probably be suspended for a while.

LAND REFORMERS .- A meeting of the Political Union of Working Men of the Eighteenth Ward was held at Concert Hall, No. 229 Avenue A, last evening. Mr. Commerford delivered an interesting address upon the subject of Land Reform, in the course of which he presented some interesting facts and figures, showing the fallacy of the past and present policy of the Gov-ernment in the disposition of the public land. He urged upon those present the importance of bestirring themselves in the movement, and thereby upholding the hands of the Members of Congress now contending for the distribution of the soil to industrious men and their families. Mr. Beeney and others then addressed

-The Bangor (Me.) Municipal election resulted in a weeping Republican victory on Monday. Although there was but little excitement, an increased vote over that of last Spring was thrown-and a noble iscrease in the Republican majority. Mr. Stetson has a majority of 478 for Mayor, which is a gain of 164 from, the Republican majority last Spring, and 105 from tont of last Fall. The Republicans elect 5 Aldermen and 15 Counilmen-the Democrats ? Aldermen and 5 Councilin

-The friends of Judge Bates have given publicity to the statement that he had emancipe ted his slaves. Says The St. Louis Evening Post: "So far from this. being the case, it is undeniable that they ran away from. him, and he used every means in his power to recapture

- Senator Seward was experted to reach Albany. last evening, by the train from this City.

- The Hon. Samuel A. Law, Momber of Assembly from Delaware, is still very sick. At one time fears were entertained that his disease would prove fatal; but well-grounded hopes has now taken the place of the fears.